THE

VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1787. (No. 173.)

Spring GOODS.

Dixson and Allyn,

Have just received by Captain Richard Ledger, is just arrived from Whitehaven, with a very valuable and general cargo of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which are opening for sale at the wholesale store of

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,

On Fairfax-street.

The following are the principal articles, viz.

BACKING,
Osnaburgs,
Sail canvas from No. 1 to No. 8,
Towlas,
Brown and white sheetings,
Brown hollands,
Yard and 4-4 Irish linens,
Striped ticking and bunts,
Cotton wide check,
Furniture ditto,
Printed hollands,
Printed linens, calicoes and chintzes,
Huckaback and diaper tablecloths,
Red pocket and pillow fustians,
Ditto jeans and jeanets,
Ditto satinets,
White jeans and French cords,
Dutch rope and India ditmity,
Persian cords,
Marseilles quiltings,
Flowered muslinets, &c.
Bengathees and cassimers,
Camroys and durants,
Grummies and shalloons,
Fildbores and lastings,
Calamancoes, &c. &c.
Yard and apron wide lawns,
Long lawns and muslins,
Cambricks,
Plain and soufle gauzes,
A neat assortment of modes, satins, persians, florentines, lustrings, sarsnets, &c.
Elegant sarsnet cardinals and cloaks,
Ditto petticoats,
Common, neat and elegant vaistcoat patterns,
Ribbons of all kinds,
Ostrich feathers,
Fans, flowers, &c.
Black and white edgings and laces,
Bandano and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Checked linen and cotton ditto,
Lawn and gauze ditto,
Mens' and womens' silk and leather gloves,
Fashionable mens' best London hats,
Ditto castor ditto,
Ditto felt ditto,
Ditto ladies' riding ditto,
Mens' coarse and fine shoes and boots,
Womens' leather shoes,
Ladies' calamanco, morocco, black and white satin shoes,
Shoe soles and boot legs,
Osnaburg, nuns, coloured and French threads,
Shoe thread,
Sewing silk and twist,
Foolscap, pot and post paper,
Blank books,
Bibles, testaments, &c.
Pasteboards,
Wafers and sealing-wax,
Inkpowder,
Common, caravan and gilt trunks,
Looking-glasses,
Mens' and womens' saddles,
All kinds of saddlers' materials, with saddletrees, &c.
Candles in boxes,
Cheese in casks,
Barley in kegs,
Powder in half barrels,
Shot,
Liverpool beer,
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails,
Castings of all sorts.
Waggon boxes in sets,
American and crown sithes,
Ditto sickles,
Broad and narrow hoes,
Falling axes, &c.
Sad irons and frying-pans,
Spades and shovels,
Carpenters' and joiners' tools complete,
Cutlery, steelyards, desk furniture, &c.
Stock, iron and brass case locks, &c. &c.
Plated stirrup irons,
Snaffle and curb bits,
Large and small gold scales with weights,
Shop scales with weights,
An elegant assortment of metal buttons, with almost every other species of hardware,
Wool cards,
Leading lines, trace ropes, bed cords, &c. &c.
White, yellow, Spanish brown, red and blue paints in kegs,
Lampblack,
Boiled linseed oil in jars,
Pewter assorted,
Plates, dishes, &c.
Copper tea-kettles,
Coffee-pots, &c.
Carpets,
Queen's-ware well assorted in half crates,
Stone-ware in crates,
Bottles and jugs loose from half a gallon to 3 gallons,
Glass-ware in small casks,
Pipes in casks,
Copperas,
A set of walnut chairs,
Hair sifters,
Wire sieves,
Fine old Jamaica spirits in puncheons,
Liverpool stoved salt,
With a variety of other articles too tedious to insert.

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

Dixson and Allyn,

TAKE the liberty to inform the public, that they have set up the COACH and CHAIR MAKING business, at the corner of St. Asaph and King street.—Any person by applying may have carriages made or repaired at the shortest notice and in the best manner.—As they have taken great pains to get the best workmen, they flatter themselves they shall be able to give satisfaction to their employers.—They likewise will have for sale carriages of all kinds on hand, when applied for.

Alexandria, May 17, 1787.

I HAVE for sale on moderate terms, about £. 800 sterling cost of GOODS, chiefly manufactured at Manchester.—As these goods were in the country before any advance took place in England in consequence of the treaty with France, the purchaser will find them much cheaper bought than any which can now be imported.——I have also three pair of French BURR MILLSTONES, warranted of a superior quality, from 3 feet 10 inches to 4 feet, and made up in the neatest manner.—For particulars respecting them I refer any person inclining to purchase to Messrs. D. and I. M'Pherson of this town, or to their brother in Berkeley County, who has had a pair in use for some time past.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

By the President and Directors of the Potomack Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them, by the act, for opening and extending the navigation of Potomack River, all the shares in the company on which the requisitions heretofore made by the board, have not been paid, will be offered for sale at auction; such of them as were subscribed for in the State of Virginia, at the Court-House in Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and such of them as were subscribed for in Maryland, at Suter's Tavern, in George-Town, on the day following, being the 27th day of the month.

By order of the Board.

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

May 15, 1787.

WILLIAM MOUNSHER intending to return to Europe shortly, requests all those to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts, that they may be immediately discharged; he also takes this method of acquainting those who stand indebted to WILLIAM MOUNSHER and CO. that it is expected they will discharge their obligations within two months from this date, or suits will be commenced directly after the expiration of that time.

Alexandria, May 17, 1787.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from my plantation near Ravensworth, on Holmes's-Run, the 29th of April, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high and 6 years old, with a white spot in his forehead, and no other white about him: He paces and trots and hath been accustomed to the draught, by which his sides, &c. are a good deal rubbed, and his back was hurt by the saddle just above his shoulder: I have reason to suppose he was stolen by a person in the neighbourhood, with a view to his being conveyed into the back-country, though he may possibly be detained nearer home.—I will give TWO DOLLARS reward for taking up the horse, and returning him or giving me certain information where I may get him; and TWENTY DOLLARS reward for apprehending or discovering the thief, so that he may be brought to conviction.

W. BROWN.

Alexandria, May 17, 1787.

THE partnership between COCHRAN and MITCHEL being this day dissolved by mutual consent, it is requested that all those indebted to said Cochran and Mitchel do make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against them will forward their accounts in order to have them settled and receive payment.

Colchester, May 1, 1787.

N. B. Mr. COCHRAN continues to carry on business as formerly.

William H. Powell and Company,

Acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed their store to the three story brick house, on Fairfax-street, next door to Messrs. Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney, where they have for sale, by wholesale and retail, an assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, viz.

SUPERFINE and second broadcloths,
Irish sheetings,
Ditto linens,
A large quantity of jeans, jeanets, fustians, &c.
An elegant assortment of calicoes,
Thread hose,
Hats,
Mens' and womens' saddles, in small packages,
London porter in bottles,
Excellent ale in ditto,
Hard, queens' and wooden ware, &c. &c. &c.

☞ They request all persons indebted to them to make speedy payment, as they are very anxious to have the business of the preceding year finally settled.—Those who are unable to comply with the above request, will please give their notes for their respective balances.—Any application for credit hereafter will be unnecessary, as they are determined to sell the GOODS on hand at a low price for present pay only.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

Porter & Ingraham,

Have just received, and now ready for sale, at their store on Fairfax-street, between King and Prince street, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail, for Cash, Tobacco, Flour or Ginseng;

Amongst which are,

BROADCLOTHS, shalloons, calamancoes, tammies and durants,
Cardinals trimmed with snail and ermine,
Russel and Calamanco petticoats,
Moreens, fustians and bed-ticks,
Nankeens, a beautiful assortment of calicoes,
Irish linens, brown sheetings,
Mens' and womens' strong and fine leather shoes,
Womens' coloured and lasting ditto,
A variety of check handkerchiefs,
Silk ditto,
Muslin ditto,
Plain and figured lawns,
Kenting aprons and handkerchiefs,
Needle worked aprons,
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs,
Fans,
Italian flowers and feathers,
Ribbons and Umbrellas,
Mens' and womens' cotton and thread hose,
Mens' black and white silk ditto,
Mens' and womens' beaver and kid gloves,
Black silk mitts,
Thread and sewing silk,
Writing-paper, quills and wafers,
Playing Cards, &c.

A large ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE,

HL from 6 to 12 inch hinges,
H from 3 to 10 inch ditto,
Butts,
Table, desk and chest locks,
Chest double and single ditto,
Desk, till and cupboard ditto,
Wood screws, gimlets and cloak-pins,
Screw rings and knobs,
Steel and iron plate handsaws,
Sash and Dovetail ditto,
Rasps and files,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and penknives,
Scissors,
Drawing knives,
Pump and other hammers,
Calking irons,
Marking irons,
Brass cocks,
Pins and needles,
Brass, iron and japanned candlesticks,
Cork screws,
Buckles,
Money scales,
Bridle bits and stirrup irons.

A few quarter casks Madera and Sherry Wines, Liverpool Salt, best Swedish Iron in bars, German Steel, Plough Shears, Roll Brimstone, White Lead in kegs, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles, Sewing Twine, Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, &c. &c.

Alexandria, March 15, 1787.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.

THEY write from Alexandria, that ſo great a ſcarcity prevails in that country as to threaten a general famine.——An alarming revolt has taken place towards the borders of Syria, where an adventurer named Hadſchi Dere Begh, is at the head of a very formidable body of rebels, who attack and ſeize all the caravans that fall in their way, to the great annoyance of commerce. The 29th of laſt month the Grand Seignior deſpatched a firman, commanding all the troops in Romelia immediately to unite under the command of General Beghlerbegh Bekin Pacha.

COPENHAGEN, February 10.

The exchange of the Spaniſh Iſlands of Boirquen, oppoſite the Daniſh fort of Frederickſburg, having been propoſed to our Miniſtry, it has been reſolved to refer the negotiation of this affair to the Guinea Company, eſtabliſhed here. The Spaniſh Philippine Company appears diſpoſed to this exchange, as a means whereby they may be enabled to procure Negroes.

PARIS, February 15.

If November is the gloomy month of deſpondency in England, January is become notorious for ſuicide in Paris. A creditable houſekeeper in the Fauxbourgh St. Antoine, being in appearance quite good humoured and gay with his wife and children, roſe up ſuddenly, and retired to an adjacent room, where he cut his throat, after having written theſe few words: "Let no body be moleſted on my account; I am overwhelmed with debts, and can hope for no reſource from my family."

An attorney's clerk, near St. Honore-ſtreet having had an intrigue with his maſter's maid ſervant, unable to ſave her from infamy through want of money (being refuſed by his relations a ſum he had ſolicited) made away with himſelf, and left this laconic will behind: "I leave my ſoul to God, my body to the earth, my goods to the maid, and my relations to the devil."

M. de Vergennes, who died on Tueſday laſt, after having, by the phyſician's order, taken ipecacuanha, a preſcription which every body cenſures, for the gout, was viſited by his Majeſty, who ſtaid with him for two hours on the Sunday, and wept bitterly the moment he heard of his death. He was upwards of 68, and for many months dangerouſly ill.

Since the death of M. de Vergennes, there are perſons who pretend that the aſſembly of Notables will be put off till next year. There will be diſtributed, however, a proper pamphlet, containing the articles that are to be examined for the good of the public, to every member, that they may peruſe them at leiſure, in the manner of the Engliſh Parliament.

LONDON, March 30.

The Emperor of Germany has lately followed the example of his humane brother-in-law, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and forbidden the arreſting of his ſubjects for debt. Of what does the boaſted liberty of England conſiſt, and what would be the fate of half our Britiſh ſenators, were they not protected by the privilege of Parliament.

The French Notables have not demeaned themſelves, as the Grand Monarque flattered himſelf they would do. They have talked occaſionally of *guarding the privileges of the people*; and that is by no means the object for which they were aſſembled. Beſides, they have given mortal offence in having refuſed to comply with ſome of the chief requiſitions made by the King, and his Agents, reſpecting the revenue.

In April, 1782, a Laſcar Indian, engaged as cook on board a veſſel bound from England to the coaſt of Guinea, upon a trading voyage, particularly for ſlaves. After trading a few weeks upon the coaſt, the Captain came on board one day, and having an altercation with his Laſcar cook, ordered the mate to ſet him immediately on ſhore, with his cheſt and clothes. This cruel ſentence was inſtantly executed—the wretched Laſcar was hurried into the boat, and landed on one of the Plaintain Iſlands. This iſland was inhabited ſolely by ſavages, who were, however, under the government of a Negro, who had been a conſiderable time in England, and had erected a fort there, for the purpoſe of defending his people from the ſavages of the continent, upon whom he made frequent depredations, by carrying off the people, and ſelling them into ſlavery. This Laſcar well knew, that death or ſlavery muſt be his fate. For ſeveral nights he wandered on the iſland, hiding himſelf in the day. On the ninth day the continental ſavages made a deſcent upon this iſland in great numbers, attacked the fort, and having carried it, put the commander to death, with every creature found in his garriſon, and all the other inhabitants on the iſland able to bear arms. The Laſcar, during this confuſion, ſeized a canoe, and truſting himſelf to the mercy of the ſea, departed from the iſland; and hunger compelling him to land upon the continent, he was there diſcovered by a party of thirty ſavages, who tied his hands behind his back, and marched him fourteen miles to one of their villages. Here a conſultation was held upon his fate. It was propoſed to put him to death; but one of the ſavages diſcovering that his hair was like their own, they reſolved to ſell him for a ſlave. For this purpoſe he was carried to the coaſt, and ſold to the Captain of a Weſt-India trader, and by him again ſold to the Captain of a Liverpool veſſel, who brought him back to England, where he is now ſuing for juſtice.

April 2. The commercial treaty begins to operate ſo far already, as to make the old Britiſh traders give way to the throngs of Frenchmen, who now daily infeſt the Royal Exchange, in the new characters of *Anglo Gallic* merchants!

Friday the claims of the inhabitants of St. Euſtatius were finally argued before his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council; and counſel being heard on both ſides, it was decreed, that Lord Rodney and General Vaughan are to refund the money to the ſaid claimants.

Should the commercial treaty break off, a war will break out, and that, of courſe, would break the neck of the preſent Adminiſtration. It is therefore idle to imagine, that the preſent Negotiator in Paris, will inſiſt on any terms that are likely to bring about ſuch an evil to his party.

It is confidently ſaid, that a certain great perſonage is uſing every influence to prevent the impeachment now carrying on in a popular aſſembly, againſt a late Governor, from being taken up to another high tribunal of juſtice.

Should the inquiry againſt Mr. Haſtings be proſecuted in the Houſe of Peers, that gentleman will have very ſtrong ſupport from two noble Peers, equally reſpectable for their elocution, as patrician dignity, and who have already declared themſelves avowed partizans to his conduct in the government of India.

Mr. Haſtings ſeems to have involved in his own character, both the *good* and *evil* deities which are alternately worſhipped in that part of the Eaſt which he governed. In India, a temple is erected to his honor, and in England, impeachments are preparing. Unfortunately for him, the good genius remains on the ſhores of the Ganges, while the malevolent divinity appears to have accompanied him to his own country.

An affecting circumſtance took place at Paris in the courſe of laſt week, which has been much talked of in that city: Monſieur Dupré, who ſerved with great reputation during the late war, conceived a violent attachment to the daughter of a gentleman of rank and fortune in Provence, and by the conſent of the young lady, aſked permiſſion of the father to pay his addreſſes to her. The latter told him, he had no objection to his family or character; but as an equivalent to the young man's want of fortune, the father told him he would not conſent to the marriage until he was honored with ſome mark of military diſtinction. Monſieur Dupré, anxious to bring his wiſhes to an immediate accompliſhment, adopted the fatal reſolution of aſſuming the Order of the Croix de St. Louis, and appeared in public with the Croſs affixed to his button-hole. The father of the young lady not doubting but that the diſtinction had been properly beſtowed upon Dupré, gave him his daughter in marriage, with a handſome fortune. The marriage ceremony having brought together a concourſe of people, there happened to be preſent, a *junior officer* to the unfortunate young man, who immediately made a complaint to the Marine Miniſter that he had a prior claim to the Croſs. This brought on an inveſtigation into the matter; and poor Dupré, on the very evening deſtined for the communication of his happineſs, was torn from the embraces of his maiden wife, and ſent to the gallies for life (the puniſhment allotted for ſuch offences) to the great regret of all who had the pleaſure to know him. His miſerable wife is the moſt wretched of her ſex; and the father-in-law almoſt diſtracted, conſidering himſelf the cauſe of the melancholy diſaſter.

ALBANY, May 3.

The following order of the Governor of Quebec, for opening a Commercial intercourſe between the United States and that Province, was handed us by a gentleman from Fort-George on Sunday laſt.

GUY LORD DORCHESTER, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c. &c.

To Thomas Ainſley, Eſq; Collector, and Thomas Scott, Eſq; Comptroller, and others, Officers of the Cuſtoms of the Province of Quebec.

L. S. IT being repreſented to me, that a Commercial intercourſe may be carried on between this Province and the neighbouring States to the advantage of this Province and of Great-Britain, under certain reſtrictions, by land and the inland navigation on the route and communication through Lake Champlain.

You are accordingly authoriſed and required (until ordinances can be made for the more fully regulating the ſaid inland trade with the neighbouring States) to permit the free importation, by that route, of maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſpars, oak or pine plank, boards, futtocks, ſhip-timber, hoops, ſtaves, ſhingles, clapboards, or any other ſort of lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, tallow, or any kind of naval ſtores, hemp, flax, and their ſeeds, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, potatoes, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain, horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and live proviſions, and whatever elſe is the growth of the ſaid States.

And you are alſo authoriſed and required, to permit the free importation from this province, into the ſaid States or either of them, of any article of the growth, produce or manufacture of this province, or of any other the dominions of Great-Britain, and furs, peltries of every kind excepted.

And you and the ſeveral officers concerned are at the ſame time ſtrictly charged and ordered, in all things, to conform yourſelves to the act of parliament granting authority to his Majeſty for iſſuing his royal order in council, for regulating the trade between the dominions of Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to the order and directions contained in his Majeſty's orders in council, reſpecting all importations into this Province by ſea, and to cauſe the ſeveral laws made for the preventing the bringing any foreign rum or ſpirits, or (except from Great-Britain) any goods or manufactures of any foreign European country or of Aſia, into Province, or any other of the Britiſh Provinces Colonies, to be duly and effectually enforced.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at arms, Caſtle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, the 18 of April, in the 27th year of his Majeſty's and in the year of our Lord, 1787.

(*Signed*) DORCHEST

By his Excellency's command,

HENRY MOTZ, Secret

PHILADELPHIA, May

Extract of a letter from Dr. Price, dated L January 26, 1787, to a correſpondent i city.

"The newſpapers which you ſent me we ry acceptable to me; the eſſays and information contain have contributed towards gratifying a c ty which I am always feeling with reſpect to fairs of the United States.

"Your federal government is a point of difficulty and importance, which I find ſtill re unſettled. I dread the thoughts of ſuch a di of the States into three confederacies, as you ſa been talked of. It is a pity that ſome general trouling power cannot be eſtabliſhed of ſufficie gor to decide diſputes, to regulate commer *prevent* wars—and to conſtitute a Union, tha have weight and credit. At preſent the pow Congreſs in Europe, is an object of deriſion r than reſpect,—at the ſame time, that the tumu New-England, the weakneſs of Congreſs, the culties and ſufferings of many of the States, an knavery of the Rhode-Iſland Legiſlature, form jects of triumph in this country.

"The concluſion is, that you are falling to pi and will ſoon repent your independence. Bu hope of the friends of virtue and liberty is (to row an expreſſion from your letter) that whe the kingdoms of Europe have travelled to tranqu through ſeas of BLOOD, the United States are velling to a degree of tranquility and liberty that make them an example to the world, *only* thro ſeas of BLUNDERS. God grant this may prove truth!"

Can any thing, ſays a correſpondent, more f ingly demonſtrate the neceſſity of veſting in C greſs the powers requiſite to maintain the natio ſovereignty, than her preſent incapacity either to mand or to purchaſe the freedom of her citiz who languiſh in Algiers? This is not a ſubject wh can be perplexed by narrow ſyſtems of local poli but every man, who knows the value of liberty, who, in his own, or in the perſon of ſome relatio friend, is expoſed to the chance of *lamenting* loſs, will ſpurn at the paltry conſideration of pri intereſt, diſregard the partial views of a partic diſtrict, and ſoaring beyond the mere delegate, be ſolicitous only to act as becomes the man.

A correſpondent who has travelled through remote counties of Pennſylvania, has ſeen w pleaſure the ſtyle of cultivation and improvem that prevails. The earth, although charged with of the luxuries of life, teems with all its neceſſari The houſes, though ſmall, are commodious, thou artleſs are neat; and ſo, in other reſpects, though tle is done for oſtentation, every thing ſeems cal lated for comfort. The fortune of a State, it may obſerved, is not to be found in the riches of a f opulent cultivators, but depends abſolutely upon general circumſtances, defuſed thoughout the wh claſs of huſbandmen.

We have the pleaſure to announce the arrival General Waſhington on Sunday laſt, who was and eſcorted into this city by the troop of li horſe. Notwithſtanding the badneſs of the weat great numbers of reſpectable citizens aſſembled the ſtreets to hail him as he paſſed, and univer ſatisfaction was communicated upon finding our and faithful commander in the full enjoyment of health and fame.

Perhaps this city affords the moſt ſtriking pict that has been exhibited for ages. Here, at the fa moment, the collective wiſdom of the contine deliberates upon the extenſive politics of the con derated empire, an epiſcopal convention clears a diſtributes the ſtreams of religion throughout t American world, and thoſe veterans whoſe ma and perſerverance accompliſhed a mighty revolutio are once more aſſembled to recogniſe their fellow-f in arms, and to commucicate to their diſtreſſed br thren the bleſſings of peace.

ALEXANDRIA, May 24.

By the Poſt from Fort-Pitt, we learn, that on t 9th Inſtant, near the Mouth of Wheeling, the I dians killed three Whites, and took another Priſone that at the ſame Time, at the Mouth of the We Fork of Monongalia, there were 15 or 16 mo miſſing, who are ſuppoſed to be either killed or take Priſoners, as they have not been heard of ſince.

On the 16th Inſtant, Delegates to the Feder Convention had met at Philadelphia, from the fo lowing States, viz. New-York, Virginia, Sout Carolina, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, North-Car lina, and Delaware.

A Correſpondent at Dumfries mentions—"Th Tueſday laſt ſailed the Ship Elizabeth, Capta Stonehouſe, with 600 Hogſheads of Tobacco, fro *Maryland Quantico*, for Bourdeaux."

Yeſterday arrived here the Ship Mary, Capt. A drews, in 9 Weeks from London.

We hear that a Schooner from Baltimore, w one Day laſt Week, drove on Shore at the Nort End of Smith's Iſland, and ſtove to Pieces. Th Crew was ſaved.

Arrived. Ship Fayette, Cain, from Baltimor Ship Charlotte, Lambert, London; Brig Alexa dria, Lightfoot, Liverpool.

Extract from the Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, now convened at Annapolis.

At a Meeting of Conferrees appointed for the Purpoſe of conſidering the Subject of Relief to private Debtors:

Were preſent,

Charles Carroll, of Carolton,
Willliam Perry,
Richard Ridgely, } Senators.

Thomas Johnſon,
Robert Wright,
Jeſſe Hollingſworth,
Brice T. B. Worthington,
John H. Stone, } From the Houſe of Delegates.

The Conferrees, having taken into Conſideration the diſtreſſed Situation of private Debtors, and deſirous of affording ſome Relief, came to the following Reſolutions:

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of the Conferrees that the Inſtalment of private Debts is a Meaſure at this Time neceſſary.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of the Conferrees that the Creditor ſhould be obliged to accept of the propoſed Inſtalments from the Debtor.

That it is the Opinion of the Conferrees, that it ſhould be optional with the Debtor to accept of the Inſtalments as propoſed.

That all Debts contracted before the firſt Day of September, 1786, ſhall be inſtalled, except thoſe Debts comprehended in the Treaty of Peace between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty.

That the propoſed Inſtalments ſhall not exceed the Term of Five Years.

That no Inſtalment be made of any Debt under £.20 current Money, but the Court may grant a Stay of Execution for any Sum leſs than £. 20, not exceeding Twelve Months.

All Sums above £. 20 and under £. 80, to be inſtalled for Two Years.

All Sums above £. 80 and under £. 160, for Three Years.

All Sums above £. 160 and under £. 500, for Four Years.

All Sums above £. 500, for Five Years.

The Intereſt of the whole Debt to be paid at each Inſtalment.

That the Debtor ſhall, within Three Months, give Notice to his Creditor, or his Agent that he intends to inſtall his Debt, and appoint a Time and Place for that Purpoſe.

That the Debtor ſhall, on Inſtalment, give good and ſufficient Security for the Debt, and on the Creditor's refuſing the Security, the Sufficiency of ſuch Security is to be determined by two Magiſtrates of the County where the Debtor reſides.

That the Creditor, on a Bond given by the Debtor for the Payment under Inſtalment, may file the ſame with the Clerk of the County, and on Nonpayment, *the Plaintiff, on filing an Affidavit*, may iſſue Execution *for the Inſtalment* due and the Intereſt; and if on Return of ſuch Execution, the Debtor can prove a Payment, the Creditor to pay all Coſts of ſuch Execution.

That there ſhall be no Appeal, or Writ of Error, to remove any Debt inſtalled agreeable to this Act, nor any Superſedeas allowed.

That Britiſh Creditors, comprehended under the Treaty of Peace, on conſenting to the Inſtalment, ſhall have the ſame Benefit under the Law as other Creditors.

The following CIRCULAR LETTER has been tranſmitted by the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, *to the GOVERNORS of the reſpective States.*

(Concluded from our laſt.)

SIR,

CONTRACTS between nations, like contracts between individuals, ſhould be faithfully executed, even though the ſword in the one caſe, and law in the other, did not compel it. Honeſt nations, like honeſt men, require no conſtraint to do juſtice; and though impunity and the neceſſity of affairs may ſometimes afford temptations to pare down contracts to the meaſure of convenience, yet it is never done but at the expence of that eſteem, confidence, and credit, which are of infinitely more worth than all the momentary advantages which ſuch expedients can extort.

But although contracting nations cannot like individuals, avail themſelves of Courts of Juſtice to compel performance of contracts: Yet an appeal to Heaven and to arms is always in their power, and often in their inclination.

But it is their duty to take care that they never lead their people to make and ſupport ſuch appeals, unleſs the ſincerity and propriety of their conduct affords them good reaſon to rely with confidence on the juſtice and protection of Heaven.

Thus much we think it uſeful to obſerve in order to explain the principles on which we have unanimouſly come to the following reſolutions, viz.

"*Reſolved*, That the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States cannot of right paſs any act or acts for interpreting, explaining or conſtruing a national treaty, or any part or clauſe of it; nor for reſtraining, limiting, or in any manner impeding, retarding, or counteracting the operation and execution of the ſame; but that on being conſtitutionally made, ratified and publiſhed, they become in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and are not only independent of the will and power of ſuch Legiſlatures, but alſo binding and obligatory on them."

As the treaty of peace, ſo far as it reſpects the matters and things provided for in it, is a law to the United States, which cannot by all or any of them be altered or changed, all State acts eſtabliſhing provi-

ſions relative to the ſame objects which are incompatible with it, muſt in every point of view be improper; ſuch acts do nevertheleſs exiſt; but we do not think it neceſſary either to enumerate them particularly, or to make them ſeverally the ſubjects of diſcuſſion. It appears to us ſufficient to obſerve, and inſiſt that the treaty ought to have free courſe in its operation and execution, and that all obſtacles interpoſed by State acts be removed. We mean to act with the moſt ſcrupulous regard to juſtice and candor towards Great-Britain, and with an equal degree of delicacy, moderation and deciſion towards the States who have given occaſion to theſe diſcuſſions.

For theſe reaſons we have in general terms, "*Reſolved*, That all ſuch acts, or parts of acts as may "be now exiſting in any of the States, repugnant "to the treaty of peace, ought to be forthwith re"pealed; as well to prevent their continuing to be "regarded as violations of that treaty, as to avoid "the diſagreeable neceſſity there might otherwiſe be "of raiſing and diſcuſſing queſtions touching their "validity and obligation."

Although this reſolution applies ſtrictly only to ſuch of the States as have paſſed the exceptionable acts alluded to, yet to obviate all future diſputes and queſtions, as well as to remove thoſe which now exiſt, we think it beſt that every State without exception, ſhould paſs a law on the ſubject. We have therefore "*Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States to make ſuch repeal rather by deſcribing than reciting the ſaid acts; and for that purpoſe to paſs an act declaring in general terms that all ſuch acts, and parts of acts, repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, or any article thereof, ſhall be, and thereby are repealed; and that the courts of law and equity in all caſes and queſtions cognizable by them reſpectively, and ariſing from or touching the ſaid treaty, ſhall decide and adjudge according to the true intent and meaning of the ſame: Any thing in the ſaid act, or parts of acts to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding."

Such laws would anſwer every purpoſe, and be eaſily formed. The more they were of the like tenor throughout the States the better. They might each recite,

Whereas certain laws or ſtatutes made and paſſed in ſome of the United States, are regarded and complained of as repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, by reaſon whereof not only the good faith of the United States pledged by that treaty, has been drawn into queſtion, but their eſſential intereſts under that treaty greatly affected. And Whereas juſtice to Great-Britain, as well as regard to the honor and intereſts of the United States, require that the ſaid treaty be faithfully executed, and that all obſtacles thereto, and particularly ſuch as do or may be conſtrued to proceed from the laws of this State, be effectually removed. Therefore Be it enacted by and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, that ſuch of the acts or parts of acts of the Legiſlature of this State, as are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, or any article thereof, ſhall be, and hereby are repealed. And further, that the courts of law and equity within this State, be, and they hereby are directed and required in all cauſes and queſtions cogniſable by them reſpectively, and ariſing from or touching the ſaid treaty, to decide and adjudge according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of the ſame, any thing in the ſaid acts or parts of acts, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Such a general law, would, we think, be preferable to one that ſhould minutely enumerate the acts and clauſes intended to be repealed, becauſe omiſſions might accidentally be made in the enumeration, or queſtions might ariſe, and perhaps not be ſatisfactorily determined, reſpecting particular acts or clauſes, about which contrary opinions may be entertained. By repealing in general terms all acts and clauſes repugnant to the treaty, the buſineſs will be turned over to its proper departments, viz. the judicial; and the courts of law will find no difficulty in deciding whether any particular act or clauſe is or is not contrary to the treaty. Beſides, when it is conſidered that the judges in general are men of character and learning, and feel as well as know the obligations of office, and the value of reputation, there is no reaſon to doubt that their conduct and judgment relative to theſe, as well as other judicial matters, will be wiſe and upright.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to lay this letter before the Legiſlature of your State without delay. We flatter ourſelves they will concur with us in opinion, that candor and juſtice are as neceſſary to true policy as they are to ſound morality, and that the moſt honorable way of delivering ourſelves from the embarraſſment of miſtakes, is fairly to correct and amend them. It certainly is time that all doubts reſpecting the public faith be removed, and that all queſtions and differences between us and Great-Britain, be amicably and finally ſettled. The States are informed of the reaſons why his Britannic Majeſty continues to occupy the frontier poſts which by the treaty he agreed to evacuate: And we have the ſtrongeſt aſſurances an exact compliance with the treaty on our part, ſhall be followed by a punctual performance of it on the part of Great-Britain.

It is important that the ſeveral Legiſlatures ſhould, as ſoon as poſſible, take theſe matters into conſideration: And we requeſt the favor of you to tranſmit to us an authenticated copy of ſuch acts, and proceedings of the Legiſlature of your State, as may take place on the ſubject and in purſuance of this letter.

By order of Congreſs,

(Signed) ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Preſident.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, May 24, 1787.

William Lowry and *Company*,

Have juſt imported a general and extenſive aſſortment of

Spring GOODS,

Per the Charlotte, Captain Lambert, and the Mary, Captain Andrews, from London, which will be landed in a few days.

(Particulars at large will be in a future paper.)

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of half worn COLOGNE MILL-STONES, together with a full SET of IRON WORKS for a double geered Grift-Mill.

LEWIS HIPKINS.

Little-Falls of Potomack,
May 21, 1787.

THE partnerſhip of THOMAS PETERS and CO. late proprietors of the Baltimore ſtrong beer brewery, being diſſolved, the public are hereby adviſed that the ſaid brewery will be hereafter carried on under the firm of PETERS and CO.—It being the intention of the preſent proprietors, ſo ſoon as barley can be procured, to carry on the buſineſs in an extenſive and punctual manner, both for ſhipping and houſe conſumption. Great attention will be paid to the quality of the ſtrong and ſmall beer brewed at ſaid works———But as inconvenience and loſſes have ariſen from giving credit, thoſe who may favor the Company with their orders, will be pleaſed to obſerve, that in future no beer will be delivered before the money is paid.

A good price will be given for any quantity of BARLEY or HOPS delivered at the works.

PETERS and CO.

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

I HAVE on hand about One Thouſand Pounds firſt coſt of GOODS, which I will ſell at a low advance, for caſh, bills, tobacco or flour, and will give a reaſonable credit.

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES.

Piſcataway, Prince George's County, May 16, 1787.

On Monday the 18th of June next, being Fairfax Court, will be ſold at the Court-Houſe, for ready-money and ſhort credit,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, of every age and ſex, moſt of them the property of Doctor George D. Alexander, deceaſed.

Likewiſe, the STOCK of all kinds will be ſold either at private or public ſale.

Alſo, LAND to be rented and ſold.

☞ Every perſon indebted to the eſtate of Doctor GEORGE D. ALEXANDER and to me are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be brought againſt them.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

May 23, 1787.

To be ſold for ready-money, at Leeſburg, on Tueſday the 12th of June next, being Loudon Court week, agreeable to the laſt will of Doctor Jacob Coutſman deceaſed,

THE reſidue of the deceaſed's eſtate, in order for a diviſion thereof, conſiſting of two HOUSES and LOTS, alſo two NEGRO WOMEN, one of them has two children.—For a more accurate deſcription of this property inquire of

PATRICK CAVAN.

Leeſburg, Loudon County,
May 21, 1787.

☞ Said Cavan wiſhes to ſell or rent a variety of HOUSES and LOTS in ſaid town, on reaſonable terms.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons of Alexandria, the latter end of laſt winter, TWO HORSES, the one a ſmall dark bay gelding (I believe) marked G. paces a little and rather dull; the other a bright bay horſe colt, uncut and unbroke, about 3 years old; and a blaze face.—If any one can inform me where they are, or bring them to me, he ſhall be reaſonably rewarded.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

May 23, 1787.

LENT,

A VOLUME of ALEXANDRIA NEWSPAPERS.—It is requeſted it may be left at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, May 24, 1787.

POETRY.

The FOX and BRAMBLE.
A FABLE.

"A FOX closely purſued, thought it prudent and meet
To a bramble for refuge all in haſte to retreat;
He enter'd the covert, but entering he found,
That briers and thorns did on all ſides abound,
And that tho' he was *ſafe*, yet he never could ſtir,
But his ſides they would wound, or wou'd tear off his fur.
He ſhrugg'd up his ſhoulders, but wou'd not complain,
To repine at ſmall evils (quoth Reynard) is vain;
That no bliſs is perfect I very well know,
But from the ſame ſource good and evil both flow;
And full ſorely my ſkin, though theſe briers may rend,
Yet they *keep* off the dogs, and my life will defend.
For the ſake of the *good*, then, let *evil* be born,
For each *ſweet* has its *bitter*, each bramble its thorn."

Porter & Ingraham,

Have for SALE,

Excellent HOCK,

Of the firſt quality, warranted forty years old.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

FORMERLY by advertiſement I requeſted all thoſe that were indebted to me to come and ſettle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the laſt time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promiſſary note, open account, or otherwiſe to come and pay the ſame.—Likewiſe, all thoſe that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid by myſelf in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts ſettled (if poſſible) and that ſpeedily, as I intend once more to croſs the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up againſt my eſtate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the ſpot, or alive.—For in the courſe of thirty odd years that I have been in buſineſs too many accounts of this deſcription have I ſeen.—There is on hand about a thouſand pounds firſt coſt of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Alſo, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Alſo ſome NEGROES that I will either ſell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with any of my ſervants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.

SOME time in October laſt, a certain JOHN PONSONBY, a young man, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair hair, very ruddy complexion, his dreſs I cannot deſcribe, came to my houſe and hired from me, under pretence of going to the Bladenſburg races, a large dark BAY HORSE, about 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, which ſaid horſe he has never returned. I have ſince underſtood that he went to the ſouthward.—If any ſuch horſe ſhould be taken notice of, I humbly ſolicit the public to give ſuch information as may reſtore the ſaid horſe to the Subſcriber, for which the informer ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

THOMAS REED.

Alexandria, May 10, 1787.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the Subſcriber two apprentices, viz. ROGER HOGAN and ZACHARIAH CORBETT, taylors by trade: Hogan is about 19 years of age, ſlim made and black hair: He had on and took with him, a ſhort dark coloured fuſtian coat the buttons covered with the ſame, gray cloth breeches, two pair of oſnaburg trouſers, two brown linen ſhirts, round felt hat and old ſhoes and buckles.—Corbett is about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high and black hair: He had on and took with him, a green cloth coat, red waiſtcoat, old velvet breeches with metal buttons, a pair of nankeen ditto, a dark coloured fuſtian coat, one brown and one white linen ſhirt, white ſtockings, old ſhoes and metal buckles and a hat very much torn.—Whoever apprehends the above apprentices and ſecures them ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if delivered to the Subſcriber living in Alexandria.

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, May 6, 1787.

CASH

Given for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

LOTS for Sale.

To be ſold in fee-ſimple, or let on ground-rent,

A NUMBER of LOTS equal to any in town, on King, Water and Union ſtreets.—A plat of the ground may be ſeen and terms known at Meſſrs. PORTER and INGRAHAM's and D. and I. M'PHERSON's.——I will let the whole of theſe lots together, with a proſpect of great advantage, to any perſon inclined to ſpeculate.

V. PEERS.

May 3, 1787.

To be Let,

And poſſeſſion given on the 13th day of Auguſt next,

THAT convenient two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE on Cameron-ſtreet and other improvements, now occupied by Daniel Roberdeau, Eſq; and where the Subſcriber formerly kept tavern.—Alſo a ſmall two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE on Fairfax-ſtreet, which may be entered on immediately.—For terms apply to the Subſcriber, living on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern.

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

THE noted horſe SELIM, will cover mares this ſeaſon at Alexandria, at Three Dollars each.—Credit will be given until the firſt day of September next, and in caſe of failure at that period, four dollars.—Selim was got by Mr. Galloway's Selim, a full blooded horſe and had as great a character of a running horſe as any on the continent; his grandſire was Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, one of the fineſt horſes in England; his dam was commonly called Major Jennifer's Engliſh mare, reckoned to be one of the fineſt mares in the State of Maryland.—He is upwards of 15 hands high and elegantly formed.

LAWRENCE HOOFF.

Alexandria, May 10, 1787.

IN conſideration of the ſcarcity of caſh, and the deſires of many to ſend mares to the General's Jacks, who are unable, or unwilling to pay the ſum of five guineas, I am authorized to declare that theſe Jacks, viz. ROYAL-GIFT and the KNIGHT of MALTA, will cover the remaining part of this ſeaſon, which now ſuits beſt, at Five Pounds or Eight Barrels of Corn; and to add, that if thoſe who have already had mares or jennies, incline to ſend more, the difference between five guineas and five pounds ſhall be allowed in payment for the latter.—The terms in all other reſpects are the ſame as have been advertiſed.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overſeer.

Mount-Vernon, May 8, 1787.

FOR the accommodation of the public, and in particular the citizens of Alexandria and George-Town, an elegant STAGE COACH is now eſtabliſhed, which will alternately proceed to and from the abovementioned places every in the week, Sundays excepted.——The Pr introduced this arrangement to co-op regular Poſt-Stages from Baltimore by George-Town, in order that the latter m equally benefited with the uſe of the ſtages and the reception of the public mail.——No alteration of this eſtabliſhment the public may reſt aſſured will take place unleſs the advantages ſhould be incompetent to the expence.

GABRIEL P. VANHORNE.

May 10, 1787.

☞ Rich and Cheap Land for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN Four and Five Hundred Acres of very rich LAND, pleaſantly and advantageouſly ſituated in Berkeley County, in the State of Virginia, about 10 Miles from Shepherd's-Town, and 8 from Martinſburg. This Tract is a Part of the valuable Plantation of the late General LEE, which hath been admired, by the beſt Judges, for the extraordinary Luxuriance of its Soil. An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by the Proprietor, with immediate Poſſeſſion.—Application for Terms, which will be very reaſonable, may be made to Mr. JAMES ALCOCK, Conveyancer and Broker, in Baltimore-Town, Maryland.

April 20, 1787.

Auguſta, April 9, 1787.

THIS County being long famous for SPRINGS of a medicinal quality, the good effects of which have been experienced by numbers from different parts, not only of this, but of the neighbouring States; that nothing might be wanting to promote the health of thoſe who may repair to this part of the country, the inhabitants of Staunton are erecting a commodious BATH, which will be fitted for their reception this enſuing ſummer.—The healthineſs of the ſituation, the good accommodation in the town, the conveniency and utility of the Bath, will, it is preſumed, be ſufficient motives to induce numbers of ladies and gentlemen to paſs the ſummer in ſaid place.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Richard Conway,

Has for SALE,

A Few hogſheads of Weſt-India rum,
A Sugar of an excellent quality, in barrels,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret,
Alum,
Liſbon, } SALT.
French,

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

THE Subſcriber being impreſſed with the livelieſt ſentiments of gratitude to his friends and cuſtomers, who have favored him hitherto with their employ, takes the liberty to acquaint them and the public in general, that he has removed his Office to the large brick houſe on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite to Doctor Brown's, where he continues his former buſineſs in the following branches, viz.

Tranſlating the Engliſh, French, Hollands and German languages, draws all inſtruments of writing in law and commerce, ſettles merchants and tradeſmens books and accounts, with the greateſt ſecrecy, accuracy and deſpatch.—He flatters himſelf to give ample ſatisfaction to whoever favors him with their commands, on moderate terms.

He will take in one or two more young gentlemen to inſtruct in ſaid branches.

JOHN C. KEMPFF.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

To be RENTED,

And entered on the 1ſt of June next,

THE Houſe where formerly the Vendue Store was kept, now in poſſeſſion of Cleon Moore, Eſq; which is in a good ſituation for buſineſs. Alſo, a ſmall Houſe on St. Aſaph-ſtreet, with a Lot for a garden. Likewiſe, Two Stores with convenient Dwelling-Houſes, on Union-ſtreet. For terms, apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH COPPER, or Mr. RICHARD ARELL.

May 17, 1787.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 11th of April, from the Rope-Walk owned by Mr. James Irvine, a handſome Mulatto man, named ANTHONY, the property of the Subſcriber; he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a very pleaſing countenance, black hair which he ſometimes wears cued; He had on and took with him a brown *coat, white* jacket, black breeches, white thread *ſtockings*, and ſhoes and buckles; he has alſo a ſilver watch and ſome gold.—It is probable that he may change his clothes.—He can read and I have no doubt but he has a paſs.—As he has been brought up to the rope-making buſineſs, it is probable that he will attempt to hire himſelf to that buſineſs as a freeman.—I have reaſon to ſuppoſe that he was ſeduced away by a white woman.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and returns him to his maſter, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS if taken in this County, if 40 miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if 60 miles THIRTY DOLLARS, and if further the above reward.

DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in George-Town on Potomack River, BOB, a Mulatto fellow, rather ſmall ſize, about 40 years of age, not very talkative, has buſhy hair, was brought up to the joiner's buſineſs and can do very good work; he is a modeſt fellow but will get drunk when he can get liquor. His former maſter, Mr. William Haymond, who I am informed lives in Harriſon County, Virginia, ſold him to me in the year 1773, but before that time he had intended to procure his freedom as a ſlave, by ſelling him to a man in Frederick County, for the term I think of 10 years, but finding the perſon could not pay the money agreed upon, the bargain became void and Bob was ſold to me by Mr. Haymond as a ſlave, but by ſome means, having poſſeſſion of the papers whereby he was to have obtained his freedom, petitioned the Magiſtrates of Montgomery Court, for that purpoſe, and on a hearing was ordered to return to his State of ſlavery. I ſuppoſe he may ſtill have thoſe papers in his poſſeſſion, and ſhew them as his diſcharge.—When he left me, which was about the 4th of April laſt, he had on a brown ſheeting linen ſhirt, a ſhort coat and breeches of drab frize, ſtockings, ſhoes and hat, but I cannot deſcribe the quality. I think his height is ſomewhere between 5 feet 6 and 5 feet 8 inches.—I am inclined to think he will endeavour to get up to his old maſter's, or perhaps to the Eaſtern-Shore in ſome veſſel from George-Town.—The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that I get him again, and reaſonable expences for bringing and delivering him to me in George-Town.

ROBERT PETER.

George-Town, May 15, 1787.

N. B. All Captains, Maſters of veſſels or others are hereby forewarned from taking on board or employing him at their peril.

R. PETER.

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